



THIRTY-NINTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

## BOROUGH OF LONGTON,

WITH

### **VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1903,**

BY

J. W. DAWES, M.B., C.M.

(MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH),

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health,

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.

---

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SANITARY AUTHORITY.*

---

**Longton:**

HUGHES AND HARBER, LTD., THE ROYAL PRESS, MARKET STREET.

—  
1904.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29741592>

# Medical Officer's

## THIRTY-NINTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE BOROUGH OF LONGTON.

**FOR THE YEAR 1903.**

---

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Second Annual Report.

I regret to have to call your attention in the first place to our decreasing population, owing to migration outside the Borough boundaries in consequence of the high rates. There has been an apparent decrease of 435, computed according to the number of inhabited houses, although the natural increase (that is, the excess of births over deaths) is 532.

Judged by the death-rate, the health of the Borough has been above the average for the past ten years.

Although the infantile death-rate is higher than in 1902, it is still lower than the average of the last ten years. There were 281 deaths of infants under one year. The infant deaths per 1,000 births registered in the year gives a rate of 215·1, the average for the preceding ten years being 238·1. On comparing our infantile death-rate with that of England and Wales, Longton shows up very badly :

Infantile  
Mortality

England and Wales ...	132	Longton ...	215·1
-----------------------	-----	-------------	-------

Then, again, compare it with that of the 76 largest towns :—

76 largest towns ...	144	Longton ...	215·1
----------------------	-----	-------------	-------

or with the 103 smaller towns :—

103 smaller towns ...	135	Longton ...	215·1
-----------------------	-----	-------------	-------

Our responsibility for this high infantile mortality cannot be lessened until such sanitary defects as the unpaved back passages, large ashpits and privy cesspools are altered, and I must again earnestly urge upon you the importance of remedying these serious defects.

Lady Sanitary  
Inspector

Last year I advised you that neglect and ignorance were responsible for a great deal of this infantile mortality, and that a Lady Sanitary Inspector would help to combat these evils. In July you appointed Miss Harrison, and although she has only been working five months of the year, I am more than satisfied with her work so far, and can vouch for at least four children whose lives have been saved by her visits and advice. You ordered pamphlets to be printed for the instruction of mothers; these are distributed and explained by her, and she follows up the cases which need her supervision, I am happy to say, with good results.

I also suggested that the Education Committee should embody in their educational code a course of instruction, for the older girls of the schools, on domestic hygiene, including the care of infants; and although this has not been adopted here yet, I am pleased to say that the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health has taken this matter up, and is about to memorialize the Government to legislate on it.

On referring to the analysis of the causes of the infant deaths, you will notice there were 11 more deaths from Diarrhœa amongst infants under one year than in 1902, and this points to insanitary surroundings. There is also an alarming increase in deaths from Tubercular disease in infants, viz., 23 for 1903, and only 3 in 1902: but whether this is more apparent than real I am not prepared to state, inasmuch as so many of the 23 cases were reported as *Tabes Mesenterica* and Tubercular Disease of the Bowels, which may mean that a more careful diagnosis of the cause of death has been made during the past twelve months than was hitherto the case. Another reason for my doubt about this tubercular death-rate is that the deaths from Phthisis for 1903 only number 52, as compared with 56 for 1902. There were 5 deaths of infants due to measles.

Before leaving this question of the high infantile mortality, I would again ask you, on behalf of these helpless little ones, to seriously consider the paving of back passages and the abolition of privy cesspools and large ashpits.

I congratulated you last year on ordering the re-sewering of Dresden, but I regret to have to report that this improvement has

not yet been commenced. I cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of this work. Delay is dangerous, as a dry season and an epidemic of Diphtheria will prove.

The death-rate has been much below the average for the past ten years :— Death Rate

1903		1902		average for 10 years
20'2	.....	20'9	.....	24'1

As you see, the death-rate per 1,000 living is 20'2, but if we include the deaths belonging to this district which took place in the Stoke Union Workhouse and the North Staffordshire Infirmary, it comes to 21'5, although we have had an epidemic of Measles, 86 cases of Diphtheria, and 83 cases of Scarlet Fever.

The birth-rate is lower than the average for the last ten years :— Birth Rate

1903		1902		average for 10 years
36'5	.....	39'3	.....	39'4

Measles has been prevalent all through the Borough since March, but fortunately of a mild character. I cannot record the number of cases, as this disease is not notifiable in the Borough. There were 19 deaths, 5 under one year, 13 between one and five, and 1 between five and fifteen years. The fact that there were only 18 deaths of children under five years, though the disease was so prevalent, and is so dangerous to young children, is a proof of the mildness of this particular epidemic. Measles

The epidemic first showed itself in the children attending the Woodhouse Board School in March, and on April 1st this school was closed for three weeks, with the result that the epidemic died out in this district. On June 17th, the disease having spread, you ordered the infants schools at Cooke Street, Edensor, St. Gregory's, St. James's, and Florence to be closed for three weeks, and again with good results. On October 9th, owing to the epidemic having spread to another part of the town, you closed the infant schools at Queensberry Road, Normacot Non-Provided, Normacot Provided, and High Street for three weeks. The last school of all to be closed on November 24th was the infant school at Grafton Road. This is rather singular, because this school is the nearest to the one—Woodhouse—where the epidemic first started, and yet it was the last to be affected. The only school in the Borough which escaped the epidemic was East Vale School, which probably owed its escape to its isolation. This is good evidence as to how schools spread infectious disease.

When the Town Council took over the schools of the Borough, I asked the Education Committee, through the Sanitary Committee, to authorise their Attendance Officers to send me weekly reports on special forms of the causes of absence from school, and by this means I was able to advise the Sanitary Authority as to the closing of the schools. I consider that this extra notification has been exceedingly useful. I have visited a good many of the schools myself, and inspected the attendance books, and in several instances I have sent children home who have shown early symptoms of the disease, so I feel justified in stating that due vigilance has been exercised in dealing with the epidemic. The Lady Inspector has delivered leaflets on her round, advising mothers how to deal with measles, and I have no doubt these leaflets and her explanation of them have helped to keep down the mortality.

#### Diphtheria

Although we have not exactly had an epidemic of Diphtheria, still it has been prevalent, as the number of cases shows, viz., 85 with 17 deaths. This gives a death-rate per cent. of the total number of cases of 20, contrasted with 17·6 for 1902. This high case-rate I believe is partly due to the fact that so few cases went to the Hospital, where the nursing is so much better than at home, and it was also probably partly due to anti-toxin not being used either early enough or in sufficiently large doses. The reason more cases did not go to the Hospital is owing to the difficulty we had (this being our first year at Bucknall) in persuading the parents to allow their children to go on account of the distance, which difficulty we are now happily getting over. The analysis of the deaths shows one under one year, 12 between one and five, and 4 between five and fifteen. Only 21 of the cases were sent to the Joint Infectious Disease Hospital at Bucknall, two of which died there. On referring to the ward list, you will find that no part of the town escaped, though four of the wards were responsible for 56 of the 85 cases, viz., Sandford Hill 17, Dresden 13, Sutherland 13, Normacot 13.

#### Scarlet Fever

There were 83 cases of Scarlet Fever, with 3 deaths, equal to 3·6 per cent. of the cases, compared with 2·7 per cent. for 1902. Twelve of these cases were sent to Bucknall. The analysis of the deaths shows 2 between one and five years, and one between five and fifteen years. On reference to the ward list it will be noticed there were 33 in the Sandford Hill Ward, 14 in Florence, 11 in St. John's, 8 each in Dresden and Normacot, 6 in the Meir, 1 each in St. James's, Market and St. Paul's, and none in the Sutherland Ward.

#### Typhoid Fever

There were 36 cases of Typhoid Fever in 31 houses. The incidence of Typhoid is the strongest possible indictment against the privy cesspool system, as the analysis of the closet systems of these 31 houses shows, viz.:—



- 15 Privy Cesspools
- 11 Hand Flush Pans
- 3 Ducketts
- 1 Fowler
- 1 Water Closet

The privy cesspools, hand flush pans, Ducketts and Fowler's are all condemned by sanitary experts, and I shall be pleased when I can report that they no longer exist in the Borough. But, gentlemen, when will that be? All the excreta from these cases was received in special pails supplied from Mr. Cooke's office as soon as I was notified of the disease, and emptied into the Destructor two or three times weekly, after being mixed with ashes and disinfectants. I wish to call your attention to the fact that Typhoid is a troublesome disease to notify, as a case may exist for a week or more before the doctor in attendance can be sure of his diagnosis, and in order to get over this difficulty I have sent round to all the medical gentlemen in the town, asking them to be good enough to send word to the Sanitary Inspector's Office immediately they have a suspicion that a case may be Typhoid, so that we can send a bucket at once as a precautionary measure. I found, on visiting one of the cases, a water tap close to a stopped-up drain in the yard, and therefore sent a sample of the water to Professor Leith, of Birmingham University, for bacteriological examination. The report was most satisfactory. In the poorer houses I often find the cases nursed in the kitchen, and this naturally leads to the infection of others in the same house or houses adjoining. As there is no accommodation at present for Typhoid at the Bucknall Joint Hospital, I have advised you in the meantime to use the old Cottage Hospital for isolating these "kitchen" cases, and I would again urge the advisability of this step. Of the 36 cases eight died, giving a case-rate of 22·2 per 100, which is very high. The case mortality last year was 22·3 per cent.

There were 2 cases of Small-pox notified— one in Arthur Street, which undoubtedly was contracted at Hanley, where the man worked; this case was removed to the Small-Pox Hospital at Bagnall the same day it was notified, viz., January 18th. The house was thoroughly disinfected, and all known contacts were re-vaccinated. His wife was quarantined for 14 days, at the expense of the Borough. The second case, in Albion Street, was notified and removed to Hospital on the 3rd of February. All known contacts were re-vaccinated. Her mother and sister were quarantined in another house for 14 days; their own house was thoroughly disinfected. I was unable to trace the cause of infection in this case. There was no further spread of the disease. Longton escaped the epidemic with only three cases altogether.

Smallpox

## Diarrhœa

There were 44 deaths from Diarrhœa, 43 of these in children under five years. Although this total of 44 is lower than the average for the past ten years, which is 49. I cannot but regard it as a high rate, considering the wet summer of 1903. In 1902 we had a wet summer, and the number of deaths from Diarrhœa was only 31; therefore we might have expected a lower rate in 1903, if only the surroundings of our cottage property were in a good sanitary condition.

## Phthisis

There were 52 deaths from Phthisis in 1903, and 56 in 1902. The County Council are endeavouring to take action in dealing with this disease. You sent a deputation to Stafford on November 10th, consisting of your Vice-Chairman (Alderman Leak), the Deputy Town Clerk and myself, to a conference of local authorities invited by the County Council to consider the advisability of erecting a sanatorium in the County for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Alderman Leak was invited to move the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to provide a sanatorium for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the County, and without pledging themselves to support any specific proposal, the representatives of the local authorities present would gladly welcome, and give most favourable consideration to any scheme having that object in view, which the County Council may submit for the approval of the local authorities, framed on the lines set forth in the report of the County Medical Officer of Health, dated 31st March, 1903." This was seconded, and almost unanimously agreed to. There were about 150 representatives present, and only three or four dissentients.

I hope you will give every possible support to this resolution, and when a specific scheme is submitted by the County Council I trust it will receive your favourable consideration and support. The main object of the scheme will no doubt be educational and not curative, on account of the expense, but even so the value of such an institution to our afflicted people will be very great, as they will be taught in it how to take care of themselves in the first place, and secondly how to prevent other people from taking the disease from them. The Lady Sanitary Inspector has distributed leaflets advising the people as to the necessary precautions which they can take in their own homes.

Isolation  
Hospital for  
Infectious  
Diseases

I have to record that on Tuesday, February 24th, 1903, you finally decided to join the Hanley, Stoke and Fenton Isolation Hospital at Bucknall, and during the year we have sent 33 cases there, viz., 21 Diphtheria and 12 Scarlet Fever. Two of the cases of Diphtheria died in the Hospital.

Dr. J. Monckton Copeman, the Local Government Board Inspector, held an inquiry at the Town Hall, on December 3rd, in



reference to the borrowing of the loan due from you to the Joint Hospital Board at Bucknall on joining it. The loan has now been sanctioned, but the Local Government Board have advised the addition of a block for the treatment of Typhoid. Therefore we may hope that this improvement will soon be accomplished, and so bring the Hospital more up to date.

I am pleased to report that I have always found the officers of the Hospital exceedingly obliging in helping to get cases quickly away to the Hospital, and also in answering all enquiries relative to the condition of patients belonging to us.

There are 3,200 privy cesspools in the Borough, which are periodically emptied by the Corporation, some part being disposed of at the Destructor, but the great bulk used to be emptied into the main sewer near the boundary of the Borough. Now, however, by contract with the farmers, it is disposed of on the surrounding farms. The storm water is carried away by a special sewer to the two brooks running through the Borough. The main sewer, which carries the household sewage, is conveyed to the Blurton Waste Farm, which is rented from his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. Hitherto the sewage has simply been turned on to the land; but you have now embarked on a scheme to provide precipitating tanks and bacteria beds, in order to improve the effluent. I wish to call your attention to a very grave defect existing at this farm, viz., the absence of a proper fresh water supply. At present the only supply is obtained from wells. A fresh water supply is one of the most important considerations on a Dairy Farm, on account of the necessary cleansing of milk pails, etc. In this case the cost of laying on the water would, I find from enquiries, certainly not exceed £100, and therefore I urge upon you the advisability of at once bringing this matter before your landlord, the Duke of Sutherland, and I am sure he would immediately rectify this serious defect.

Sewage-  
Disposal

The work on the new bacteria beds for the treatment of the sewage is progressing.

I must again refer to the re-sewering of Dresden, which is urgently needed.

I am pleased to note that you have enforced a bye-law requiring the laying of sewers in newly-made ground to be in a good bed of concrete, in order to prevent the cracking or dislocation of the pipes due to the settling of the ground.

On referring to the Vital Statistics you will find all the figures necessary to inform you of the diseases which troubled the Borough in 1903. You will be pleased to note that there were 123 fewer

cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1903 than in 1902.

The Borough was inspected at least four times.

The milk shops, slaughter-houses and cow-sheds were regularly inspected.

The meat inspection was well and vigilantly carried out, and there was one prosecution for exposing bad meat for sale in the Market. I find it a good practice to caution any butcher who exposes poor conditioned meat for sale. where I find such meat on a stall; although it may not be unfit for human food, still I do not think the public ought to be tempted by a lower price to buy meat which will not benefit them much.

The Sanitary Inspector has visited the Workshops of the Borough, in order to regulate the number of persons allowed to work in such places, and to see to the ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

He also visited the Factories to ascertain the sanitary conveniences available, and he reported that the number is according to the Longton Local Improvement Act requirement, *i.e.*, one on each factory for every 40 or less number of women employed, and one for every 60 or less number of men employed. Where privy cesspools exist on these factories, they are frequently emptied.

The Bakehouses have received careful attention. There are no underground bakehouses in the Borough. The total number has been reduced from 100 to 50, and they all answer the requirements of the Act.

I am again pleased to testify to the energetic and prompt manner in which Mr. Cooke and his assistant discharge their duties, and they helped very materially in preventing an epidemic of small-pox.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to point out concisely how we have progressed during the past twelve months, and what work we have yet to do.

#### IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1903 ACCOMPLISHED OR STARTED.

1. Union with the Joint Hospital Board at Bucknall for the isolation of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
2. Covering of Refuse Carts whilst passing through the town to the Destructor.

Milk Shops,  
Slaughter-  
houses,  
Cowsheds  
Inspection of  
Meat

3. Notification of causes of absence from School each week.
4. The appointment of a Lady Sanitary Inspector.
5. Commencing of the new Bacteria Beds for dealing with the sewage. (This work is progressing.)

#### IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

1. Abolition of Privy Cesspools, Hand Flush Pans, Ducketts and Fowlers: also of large Ashpits.
2. Isolation of Typhoid Cases.
3. Paving of all Back Passages.
4. Re-sewering of Dresden.
5. Establishment of a Mortuary.
6. Building of a Public Abattoir.
7. Proper Municipal Offices.
8. I should like to see more attention paid to some of the footpaths, and also to the side and back streets.

There is a bye-law to compel householders to keep the pavement in front of their houses clean, especially in snowy weather: and this should be strictly enforced.

Thanking you for your courtesy and support,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

**J. W. DAWES,**

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## Vital Statistics for 1903.

### Area and Population

The area of the Borough is about 2,000 acres. The population, estimated according to the number of inhabited houses, is 35,684, at the rate of 4·95 per house, computed according to the census return of 1901. The number of persons per acre is 17·8.

Messrs. Martin and Cope have kindly furnished me with information showing that there are 7,783 houses in the Borough, of which 7,209 are inhabited and 574 void. Of the inhabited houses, 4,175 are in the Old Borough and East Vale, being a decrease of 64; 2,391 are in Florence, a decrease of 29; and 643 in Dresden, an increase of 5.

	Number of Houses		Inhabited		Void	
	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903
Old Borough and East						
Vale ... ..	4,601	4,605	4,239	4,175	362	430
Florence ... ..	2,497	2,499	2,420	2,391	77	108
Dresden ... ..	678	679	638	643	40	36
Total ...	7,776	7,783	7,297	7,209	479	574

The following table shows the fluctuation in the population for the last ten years. The disparity between the population estimated according to the number of houses and the natural increase is accounted for by migration to other districts. In 1903 the population decreased 435, according to the number of inhabited houses at 4·95 persons per house; the natural increase was 532:—

Year	Population according to the Number of Houses	Natural Increase
1893 ... ..	34,627	534
1894 ... ..	34,777	508
1895 ... ..	34,927	674
1896 ... ..	35,077	542
1897 ... ..	35,227	488
1898 ... ..	35,377	436
1899 ... ..	35,527	496
1900 ... ..	35,677	415
1901 (census) ...	35,825	515
1902 ... ..	36,120	605
1903 ... ..	35,684	532
		actual decrease, 435

The total number of Births registered during the year was 1,306. 657 of these were males and 649 females. Last year the numbers were much higher: 1,420 (708 males and 712 females).

Births

The Birth-rate is 36·59 per 1,000 of the population.

The Deaths numbered 774 (395 males and 379 females). 281 of the Deaths were under one year, 108 between one and five years, 25 between five and fifteen, 30 between fifteen and twenty-five, 225 between twenty-five and sixty-five, and 105 over sixty-five.

Deaths

The Death-rate is 21·6.

These deaths include those which occurred at the Stoke Union Workhouse, the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and the Bucknall Hospital.

The highest Birth-rate during the year was in the month of April, 41·5, and the lowest in December, 31·8. In the 76 largest towns the births registered were equal to an annual rate of 29·7, and the whole of England and Wales 28·4.

Maximum and  
Minimum  
Birth and  
Death Rates

The maximum Death-rate was reached in December—25·9 per 1,000 of the population; and the minimum in July—16·6. In the 76 largest towns the deaths registered corresponded to an annual rate of 16·3 per 1,000 living, and 15·4 for the whole of England and Wales.

The Birth and Death rates for the last ten years are affixed:—

Year				Birth-rate		Death-rate
1894	...	...	...	39·03	.....	21·8
1895	...	...	...	40·67	.....	25·3
1896	...	...	...	37·9	.....	23·3
1897	...	...	...	39·3	.....	26·1
1898	...	...	...	39·3	.....	26·1
1899	...	...	...	37·8	.....	24·1
1900	...	...	...	38·8	.....	27·2
1901	...	...	...	36·45	.....	22·05
1902	...	...	...	39·3	.....	22·5
1903	...	...	...	36·59	.....	21·6

Infant  
Mortality

The Infantile Mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to registered births, was equal to 215·1 per 1,000, compared with 144 per 1,000 for the 76 largest towns, 135 for the 103 smaller towns, and 132 for the whole of England and Wales. 389, or 50·2 per cent. of the total deaths are under five years of age, 281 of these being under one year. Of the deaths under five years,

92 were caused by diseases of the Respiratory system, 43 Diarrhœa, 20 Enteritis, 31 Tubercular Diseases, 14 Premature Birth, 13 Diphtheria, 6 Accident, and 2 Scarlet Fever, and a number of infantile diseases, for which see the special list of causes of deaths of infants under one year:—

#### CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	1902	1903
Respiratory ... ..	50	49
Atrophy and Inanition ... ..	30	28
Convulsions ... ..	43	34
Diarrhœa ... ..	27	38
Marasmus ... ..	29	22
Premature Birth ... ..	23	14
No Breast Milk ... ..	20	3
Stomach and Bowels ... ..	12	25
Dentition ... ..	12	10
Nervous System ... ..	11	5
Whooping Cough ... ..	7	0
Venereal Diseases ... ..	4	3
Tubercular ... ..	3	23
Accidents ... ..	2	3
Membranous Croup and Diphtheria ...	2	1
Meningitis ... ..	2	3
Measles ... ..	—	5
All others ... ..	1	15
	<hr/> 278	<hr/> 281

In 1894 the Death-rate of Infants per 1,000 Births was 238·8

1895	”	234
1896	”	235
1897	”	253·5
1898	”	274·7
1899	”	242·8
1900	”	255·7
1901	”	225·1
1902	”	195·7
1903	”	215·1



The average age at death for the year is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  years, but if we exclude infants under five years of age we have an average duration of life of  $48\frac{1}{2}$  years. The average age of infants is 9 months and 3 days. Average Age

Included in the total deaths are 60 residents belonging to the district who died in the North Staffordshire Infirmary, the Stoke Union Workhouse, and the Joint Hospital, Bucknall. Death of Residents in Public Institutions outside the District

In compliance with the Infectious Disease (Compulsory Notification) Act passed in 1889, and adopted by the Borough in 1891, 228 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, as follows :— Infectious Disease

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	83
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	85
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	36
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	20
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	2
						228

The cost of notification was :—

					£	s.	d.
First Quarter	...	...	...	...	9	6	0
Second Quarter	...	...	...	...	6	4	0
Third Quarter	...	...	...	...	5	8	0
Fourth Quarter	...	...	...	...	6	12	0
					£27	10	0

There were 83 cases of Scarlet Fever, with 3 deaths.

Scarlet Fever

85 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup caused 17 deaths, giving a case-rate of 20 per cent. Diphtheria

There were 20 cases of Erysipelas, without deaths therefrom. Erysipelas

There were 36 cases of Enteric Fever, and 8 deaths, the death-rate being 22·2 per 100 of the number of cases. Enteric Fever

Diarrhoea and Dysentery caused 44 deaths, 38 of which were infants under one year. Diarrhoea and Dysentery

Zymotic  
Diseases

The total number of fatal Zymotic Diseases during the year was 96, being 11·7 per cent. of the total deaths, and 2·5 per 1,000 of the population. The following table will show the number of fatal Zymotic cases for the last ten years:—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	9	2	1	2	25	14	10	5	3
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ... ..	1	6	22	105	104	13	13	4	22	17
Enteric Fever ... ..	12	17	6	6	15	11	14	12	6	8
Puerperal Fever ... ..	0	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	2	1
Erysipelas ... ..	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Pertussis ... ..	25	6	7	24	4	49	0	19	11	0
Diarrhoea ... ..	27	63	48	10	72	76	69	56	31	44
Measles ... ..	4	0	81	13	21	1	105	2	0	19
Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	0	4
	74	103	171	190	220	178	227	109	78	96

33 cases of Infectious Disease were sent to Bucknall, 21 being Diphtheria, and 12 Scarlet Fever. Two cases of Small-pox were sent to the Small-pox Hospital at Bagnall.

Respiratory  
System

Diseases of the Respiratory System proved fatal in 215 cases, compared with 259 for 1902.

The death-rate from Respiratory Diseases is 6·2 per 1,000 of the population. Taking Phthisis alone, the death-rate is 1·45 per 1,000 living.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Bronchitis	136	166	155	140	169	157	159	176	192	138
Pneumonia										
Congestion of the Lungs										
Broncho-pneumonia										
Pleurisy	49	74	34	42	35	45	52	54	56	52
Phthisis ... ..										
Asthma ... ..										
Laryngitis ... ..										
Croup ... ..										
	198	262	203	204	216	213	223	236	259	215

There were no deaths from Lead Poisoning.

There were 2 Suicides, 25 Accidental Deaths, and 39 Inquests.

## WARD LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1903.

		Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Mem. Croup	Enteric Fever	Puerpl. Fever	Ery- sipelas
DRESDEN	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...		3 5	0 1 10	2			6
FLORENCE	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...		2 12	0 4 1	2 1	7	1	1
ST. JAMES'S	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...	1	1	0 1 4		2 7		1
SUTHERLAND	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...			0 7 6		3		1
NORMACOT	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...		6 2	0 3 10		3		1
MEJR	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...		2 4	0 1 5				3
ST JOHN'S	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...		5 6	0 0 4		4		1
SANDFORD HILL	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...		1 17 15	2 3 12		1		3
MARKET	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...	1	1	2 1		4		1
ST. PAUL'S	{ Under 1 ... betw'n 1 & 5 Over 5 ...		1	1 2		5	1	3
Total		2	83	80	5	36	2	21

Houses having no water supply	...	...	...	...	8
Houses having water unfit for domestic use	...	...	...	...	9
Houses closed	...	...	...	...	0
Houses having no spouting, and various repairs	...	...	...	...	59
Over-crowding	...	...	...	...	6
Defective Closets	...	...	...	...	43
Pipes to Slopstones	...	...	...	...	14
Cesspools converted into Flush Closets	...	...	...	...	110
Ashpits covered	...	...	...	...	17
Drains choked	...	...	...	...	54
Drains defective	...	...	...	...	21
Drains not trapped	...	...	...	...	3

Yard and Passage paving	... ..	75
Accumulation of Manure	... ..	3
Miscellaneous, not mentioned under the above heads	... ..	23
		<hr/>
		436

There are in the Borough 50 Bakehouses, 24 Slaughter-houses, 12 Dairies and Cowsheds, and 50 Milkshops.

The Disinfecting Chamber has been used 197 times for bedding, etc. 238 houses have been disinfected. The sewers have been frequently flushed and disinfected, and a liberal supply of disinfectants have been used and given away.

The Borough has been systematically inspected, together with Lodging-houses, Bakehouses, Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Milkshops and Workshops.

811 Whitewash Brushes have been lent during the year, and 26 loads of Lime used.

Proceedings were taken in one case for exposing for sale unwholesome meat. Fine, £40 and costs.

I am, yours obediently,

**WM. COOKE,**

*Inspector.*





TABLE II.

## URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGTON.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					
	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 65 years
Small-pox . . . . .	2				1	1
Diphtheria . . . . .	85	2	27	39	13	4
Membranous Croup . . . . .						21
Erysipelas . . . . .	20			1		17
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	83	1	31	38	10	3
Enteric Fever . . . . .	36		2	7	9	18
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	2					2
Totals . . . . .	228	3	60	85	33	45
						2



TABLE III.

## URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGTON.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards
Measles ... ..	19	5	13	1			
Scarlet Fever ... ..	3		2	1			
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	17	1	12	4			
Croup ... ..	3		2	1			
Enteric Fever ... ..	8			1	3	4	
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	4					4	1
Diarrhoea ... ..	44	38	5	1			
Enteritis ... ..	21	19	1	1			
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1					1	
Phthisis ... ..	52	1	2	3	9	35	2
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	35	22	6	3		4	
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	23		1			17	5
Bronchitis ... ..	76	31	11		1	23	10
Pneumonia ... ..	27	9	6	1	1	8	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	57	9	24		1	20	3
Alcoholism ... ..	13					12	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..							1
Venereal Diseases ... ..	5	3	1				
Premature Birth ... ..	14	14					
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	4				2	2	
Heart Diseases ... ..	58				3	40	15
Accidents ... ..	25	3	3	1	5	9	4
Suicides ... ..	2					2	
All other causes ... ..	263	126	19	7	5	44	62
All causes ... ..	774	281	108	25	30	225	105
							8



TABLE IV.

## URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF LONGTON.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1903.

		Inspections and Observations made	Formal Notices by Authority	Nuisances Abated after Notices
Dwelling-Houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	...	33	33
	Structural Defects	...	...	...
	Overcrowding	...	20	20
	Unfit for Habitation	...	6	6
Lodging-houses	...	...	24	...
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	50	...
Cowsheds	...	...	12	...
Bakehouses	...	...	100	...
Slaughter-houses	...	...	40	...
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	127	127
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	3	3
Water Closets	...	...	43	43
House Drainage	Defective Traps	...	11	6
	No Disconnection	...	...	...
	Other Faults	...	...	...
Water Supply	...	...	75	75
Pigsties	...	...	8	8
Animals improperly kept	...	...	3	3
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	...	...	127	120
TOTALS		682	456	444
Seizure of unwholesome Food	...	...	...	Nos. 1
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...
" " found Adulterated	...	...	...	...
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	1
" " condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...
Precautions against Infectious Disease.				
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed	...	...	...	197
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	238
Schools	" " " " " "	...	...	18
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...
Convictions	" " " " " "	...	...	...
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things	...	...	...	...
Convictions	" " " " " "	...	...	...

(Signed),

WILLIAM COOKE,

Inspector of Nuisances.

